Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

VARIOUS.

MAHOGANY IN JAMAICA.

The gradual destruction of the mahogany forests in Jamaica has been a loss both to that island in particular and the world at large. The mahogany grown there is naturally of a superior quality, and the ill-advised demolition of the trees, without making any provision for future wants, — a policy which has unfortunately been prevalent everywhere — has deprived the trade of a good supply of wood, and the colony of a handsome revenue. The Government of the island are now taking up the question of restorring the forests; and though it will, of course, be many years before any benefit will be derived from the measure, it is a very wise one. In 1753 more than 500,000 ft. of mahogany were exported from the island. The export at the present time is very small. *The Builder.*

PRESERVING PHOTO SENSITIVE PAPER.

Prepare a number of sheets of cheap blotting paper by immersing them in a solution of bicarbonate of soda and letting them dry. These may be used over and over again. Then sensitive as much paper as is likely to be wanted during the next three or four weeks, interleave it with the blotting paper, and place the whole under a weight. Sensitive paper thus treated may be preserved ready for use a long time.

TINNING IRON WARE.

The following is M. Heerculs process for giving iron wire the appearance of silver. This is done by a thin film of tin. The iron wire is first placed in hydrochloric acid, in which is suspended a piece of zinc. It is afterwards placed in contact with a strip of zinc in a bath of two parts tartaric acid dissolved in 100 parts of water, to which is added three parts of tin salt and three parts of soda. The wire should remain about two hours in this bath and then be removed, and made bright by polishing, or drawing through a polishing-iron. By this galvanic method of tinning, wire which has been wound in an spiral, or iron of other shape, can be made quite white, which is an advantage over most other methods, where the wire is tinned in the fire and then drawn through a drawing-plate. *American Artizan.*

A WATERLOO MONUMENT FOR BERLIN.

In the Belle Alliance Platz, at Berlin, are to be erected, in the spring, four marble groups, representing the victors in the battle of Waterloo, which in Prussia goes by the name of Belle Alliance. Those victors are England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover. The four groups were designed thirty-five years ago, but partly through the death of the artist charged with their execution, Herr Fischer, partly through other causes, the erection has been delayed. The four pedestals, measuring each 6 ft. in height and executed in grey Silesia granite, have been lying ready for thirty-five years unpolished. They are now to be polished. Two of the groups, those, representing England and the Netherlands, were modelled in gypsum, by Herr Fischer, a long time ago, after which he died. They measure 7 ft. in height. England is represented with a panther as her guardian beast, the lion being in this instance allotted to the Netherlands. The remaining two groups were modelled by Herr Walger. All are now being executed in marble by Herr Franz. *The Builder.*

A NEW CEMENT.

A French chemist is said to have succeeded in preparing a mineral compound, which is stated to be superior to hydraulic lime for uniting stone and resisting the action of water. It becomes as hard as stone, is unchangeable by the air, and is proof against the action of acids. According to the *American Gas-Light Journal,* it is made by mixing together 19 lb. sulphur and 42 lb. pulverised stoneware and glass; this mixture is exposed to a gentle heat, which melts the sulphur, and then the mass is stirred until it becomes thoroughly homogenous, when it is run into moulds and allowed to cool. It melts at about 240 F. and may be re-employed without loss of any of its qualities, wherever it is desirable to change the form of an apparatus, by melting at a gentle heat, and operating as with asphalte. At 230° F. it becomes as hard as stone, and preserves its solidity in boiling water.

VENETIAN INDUSTRIES.

A new feature of Venetian industry is started from the rapidly increasing demand for imitation of antique furniture in ebony and ivory, for which material pear-wood and bone are successfully substituted. Mr. Guggenliem, a dealer in antiquities, and now the manufacturer of these imitations of antique furniture, has formed a school of workmen, whom he furnishes with designs and models. The pupils have succeeded in producing such admirable counterfeits that their master has thrown off the mask, priding himself in the avowed imitations of that which would have passed off for the cinque-cento with all but the most experienced connoisseurs. The English are encouraging this trade on a large scale. One of the oldest firms for antiquities, that of Mr. D. Rietto, largely patronized by English amateurs, has also adopted the manufacture of imitations of antique furniture. The ancient brocade tapestry is also being revived by the Fratelli Agnino. This fabric existed before that of Lyons, and was then patronized by the Doges for gifts to Eastern potentates, at which time 14,000 hands were employed. Some of the stuffs were of extraordinary texture and beauty, but the secret of the rarest is lost, and died with the inventors. An endeavour is now being made to recover some of its splendour. Mr. Layard, Her Majesty's Prime Minister at Madrid, has obtained a successful result in an order executed for him, and members of the royal house of Savoy are being furnished with some of its richest patterns.

The bronze foundry of Michielli and Co. likewise deserves notice, and is an establishment where not only the fine bronze works of Italy peculiar to the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries are perfectly reproduced in all sizes, but even works of modern art are cast at the option of the sculptor, after the manner and the time of Michael Angelo and Benvenuto Cellini. Their special way of casting offers the advantage of learning the sculptor's idea in its full character, for after the casting the bronze is only cleansed, and no chisel is employed which could injure the sculptor's original invention. This noble art, nearly lost in Europe, is treated in this foundry with great skill. Samples are to be seen at Kensington Museum, and one of the finest works of art — the altarpiece of the Church St. Giorgio Maggiore, in Venice, a very noble group — was being reproduced for exhibition at the Alexandra Palace in London. *The Practical Magazine.*

NEW PROCESS OF COLOUR-PRINTING ON PAPER, LEATHER, &c.

M. J. P. Daguzan has invented a composition to replace the colouring matters usually employed in printing on paperhangings, leather, &c. The basis of the composition is caoutchouc in its natural state, which in certain cases may be replaced by gutta-percha or other natural gums. The base is reduced to a paste with benzine, and some organic colouring matter added in the requisite proportion. In practice featherdust or fine clippings of wool, silk, &c., dyed to the desired tint, are used, but other colouring matters may be substituted if necessary.

Moniteur Industriel Belge.